

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher discusses five items related to research method, namely: research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the researcher's plans of how to proceed and to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. There are two types of research, quantitative and qualitative research (Ary, 2010). Quantitative research uses objective measurement to gather numeric data that are used to answer questions or test predetermined hypotheses. On the other hand, qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. So, research design is a master plan which is used in order to gather and analyze the necessary data for answering the research question through the scientific procedure.

According to Ary (2010) "Qualitative researches seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables". Meanwhile, according to Lodico et al (2010:112), qualitative research is characterized by flexible, naturalistic methods of data collection and usually does not use standardized instruments as its major data source. Qualitative researchers focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of

the participants under study. This is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from the social setting and that understanding social knowledge.

Based on statement above, this study belongs to the descriptive qualitative research because it was intended to describe the kinds of media the teacher use in teaching speaking at SMK Negeri 2 Magetan, the problems the teacher face in teaching speaking and the way teacher solves the problems in using media in teaching speaking. Therefore, the researcher chooses qualitative research design since the data that is gained during the research would be in the form of narrative rather than numbers.

3.2 Research Subject

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2006), “The subject of the study is the sample of individuals who will be observed (interviewed, etc)”. The subject in this study was one of the English teacher of SMK Negeri 2 Magetan.

In teaching English, especially speaking subject, the teacher usually used some media such as visual media and audio-visual media to support the teacher delivering the materials.

3.3 Research Instruments

To obtain the data, the researcher used two kinds of instrument, they are observation, and interview.

3.3.1 Observation

According to Ary (2010;431), observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just “hanging out.” and is an attempt for get a comprehensive picture of the situation, the product from observation and record from research sources. The purpose of the observation is for get a picture of the social life and the situation of education. Observation can be a scientific tool and the method of data collection for the research about media used by teacher. By observation, the researcher can find the potential to yield more valid or authentic data because during the learning process the researcher can only see the learning process and the real situation in the classroom.

According to Clerck (2011:8), there are two principle types of observation, the first participant observation and second non-participant observation. Participant observation is the data collection technique that requires the researcher to be present at, involved in, and recording the routine daily activities with people in the field setting. The second is non-participant observation, it means observation is done from a distance which refers to the researcher’s long distance; it is a form of observation that is spectator-like; not participatory. Observation from a distance is only possible when it can be conducted unobtrusively, in such a way that participants do not notice the researcher.

Observation technique that is used in this research is non-participant observation. The researcher did not actively participate in teaching and learning process. The researcher participate into the class without any interaction or affect the teaching and learning process.

3.3.2 Interview

The second instrument was interview. Fraenkel and Wallen (2003) stated that interview is an important way for a researcher to check the accuracy of the impressions he or she gained through observation. According to Ary (2010), interview is one of the most widely used methods of obtaining qualitative data. It is also used to gather the data on subject opinions, beliefs, and feeling about a situation.

Meanwhile, Cohen and Manion (in Wirawan 2016) argued that, there are four kinds of interview that may be used specifically as research tools: the structured interview, the unstructured interview, the non-directive interview, and the focused interview. The first the structured interview is one in which the content and procedures are organized in advance, the second the unstructured interview is an open situation, having greater flexibility and freedom, the third the non-directive interview is interview as a research technique derives from the therapeutic or psychiatrist interview. The fourth focused interview is focuses on as respondent's subjective responses to know situation in which she has been involved and which has been analyzed by the interviewer prior to the interview. In this study, the researcher used the semi-Structured Interview. It was because the researcher would make a questions using to gain new information that is not gotten in observation. During interview phase, it is possible if the researcher develops the question based on the object's answer. This interview was held to get more information about teaching media of speaking.

3.4 Collecting Data

Creswell(2014) stated qualitative researchers tend to collect data in the field at the site where participants experience the issue or problem under study. They do not bring individuals into a lab (a contrived situation), nor do they typically send out instruments for individuals to complete. The data of this study were collected based on the following steps:

1. Preparing some questions for teacher about the media of speaking.
2. Observing the English teachers toward the implementation media of speaking during teaching-learning process in the class.
3. Interviewing the English teacher about media of speaking.
4. Asking the English teacher about the problem in using media of speaking.
5. Collecting the data from the interview and observation.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the data that has collected from data collection procedures. The purpose is to understanding and presenting the data to other people.

There were three steps in analyzing qualitative data, that are; familiarization and organization, coding, and summarizing (Ary, 2010).

The data were analyzed as follows:

1. Reviewing the data that have been collected.

2. Classifying the data based on the statement of problems they are kinds of media, the problems faced by the teacher' in teaching speaking, and the solutions of the problems.
3. Describing the kinds of media, the problems faced in teaching speaking, and the solutions of the problems.
4. Drawing the conclusions.

